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and to enact laws authorizing each local community to create, as needed, similar commissions for the investigation of local charges of profiteering.

COMPULSORY SERVICE

We are opposed to universal compulsory military training in time of peace.

TREATY PLANK

The Democratic party demands an amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the ratification of a treaty by a majority vote, so that it will be as easy to end a war as it is to declare war. Planting ourselves upon the most fundamental principle of popular government, namely, the right of the people to rule—a doctrine in support of which we have recently spent over twenty-five billion of dollars and for which we have sacrificed 100,000 precious lives—we favor an immediate re-convening of the Senate that this principle may be applied to the treaty controversy and ratification secured with such reservations as a majority of the senators may agree upon, reserving for the future the making of such changes as we may deem necessary.

We favor the appointment by the President with the consent of the senate of delegates to represent this nation in the league until regularly chosen delegates are elected and qualified.

We favor the selection of the nation's delegates in the League of Nations by popular vote in districts in order that the people may speak through representatives of their own choice in the august tribunal which will consider the welfare of the world.

These delegates should be instructed not to vote for war without specific instructions from congress or from the people, given by referendum vote.

Our nation's delegates should also be instructed to insist upon the disarmament of the world in order that the burden of militarism may be lifted from the shoulders of those who toil and the foundations of an enduring peace laid in friendship and co-operation.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE

With reference to the various planks before the Democratic convention relative to prohibition enforcement, Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and Chairman of the Committee representing twenty-two national prohibition organizations to present a memorial to the platform committee, said:

"The Anti-Saloon League asked for the same law enforcement plank from the Democratic party that it presented to the Republican party. We did not ask to have prohibition put in the party platform as a political issue because the league is not a partisan movement and it secures

about an equal number of votes from both parties in congress for prohibition measures. The twenty-two national prohibition organizations, including the Anti-Saloon League, represented in the National Temperance Council, were a unit in favor of an expression from the political parties for the effective enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment and the laws enacted pursuant thereto. It was perfectly proper for either political party to take credit for the part which the party had in securing this legislation. Mr. Bryan's attitude was perfectly consistent on this point as a champion of the prohibition cause. His leadership made the wet defeat certain. Inasmuch as the enforcement of national prohibition is challenged in certain states, and because enforcement of law is necessary to the perpetuity of the government, we believed that the time had come to ask the political parties to stand openly for law and order and thus safeguard the victory that has been won. The great victory, of course, was the defeat of the wet amendment. They polled their whole wet strength for it. The leaders of both parties reached the conclusion that the platform should be silent. The fight served a good purpose in educating the people on the law enforcement issue and calling attention to the fact that they must be alert in securing the nomination and election of a congress that will not nullify national prohibition by repealing or weakening the federal prohibition code."

NEBRASKA AT THE CONVENTION

Not for the purpose of exulting, but merely as a matter of history, be it remembered that Senator Hitchcock's candidacy turned out as Mr. Bryan predicted. He received 18 votes, 16 from Nebraska (Mr. Bryan's alternate cast Mr. Bryan's vote for him) and 2 from the other 47 states. These 18 stayed with him until he released them on the fifth ballot. To make Senator Hitchcock's defeat more complete, the wine and beer plank on which the senator made his fight was defeated on roll call by a vote of over 2 to 1. While the dry members of the delegation had no reason to complain of the President's treatment of the Nebraska senator, still they could not but notice that the President's managers, made no effort to aid him, and yet, in the primary campaign, it was argued that, as Mr. Hitchcock led the President's fight against reservations, a vote against him would be regarded as a vote against the President. Mr. Wilson did not seem to take the matter so seriously and did not give any of his numerous delegates to the senator, even for a few ballots. The dry part of the delegation, however, made a record. They helped to force the fighting for a dry plank. The dries were defeated, but when they went down they carried with them a greater temple than fell with Samson. They aided in the prevention of the passage of a wet plank (that would probably have been passed if Nebraska had gone wet); and, by helping to defeat the wet plank, they notified the nation that the election of a wet congress is hereafter impossible. That is some accomplishment for the eleven men elected on the so-called Bryan ticket. Mr. Bryan is proud of his ten colleagues.

AN INTERVIEW

Mr. Bryan was interviewed by the Post-Intelligencer, (Seattle,) following the San Francisco convention. The interview follows:

"Mr. Bryan, it was known in the convention that delegates were going to you and urging you to throw your influence to Mr. McAdoo in order to beat Governor Cox."

"Yes, I had the pleasure of meeting a quite a number of Mr. McAdoo's friends, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but I was powerless. Mr. McAdoo's friends had joined with friends of Governor Cox to take away my weapons, and then they expected me to go against the giant of the Philistines. I had the pebbles—I do not know whether this Goliath had a forehead—but I had no sling. They took that away from me when they defeated the dry plank. I was not in favor of Mr. McAdoo because I believe he was fatally handicapped by close relationship with the president. No one can blame him for his marriage but he should be content with that. We have a law in this country which forbids marriage with more than one woman at a time. It may be a little harsh on some but it is generally commended. We also have an unwritten law in this country which says that children cannot have a president for both father and

grandfather. It may be a little hard on some persons but only on a few. It protects us from hereditary government and, after all, that is more important than that any individual should be so doubly blessed as Mr. McAdoo's friends insisted that he should be.

"It is no reflection on any man to say that he should not be permitted to establish a reigning family in the United States, and I am sure Mr. McAdoo will in days to come rejoice that he stands in history on his own merits and not under the shadow of his father-in-law. I like Mr. McAdoo personally but I love my country more than I love any man and I was not willing to share responsibility for the defeat that would have followed his nomination.

"The dries who were unwilling to put the Democratic party on record in an indorsement of its glorious part in the greatest moral victory of the generation, have only themselves to blame for the nomination of Governor Cox. A dry plank would have excluded wet candidates from the consideration and we then could have proceeded to the selection of the most available dry, but the president demanded silence on the liquor question. He got what he wanted in the platform and what he did not want in the nomination, but even the best of us cannot have everything. I wonder which the president would have preferred or if it ever occurred to him that the convention might insist on putting a dot over one his 'i's' or crossing one of his 't's.'"

BRYAN AND COCKRAN

(By John D. Barry, in San Francisco Newspaper.)

The best part of the afternoon consisted of the debate between Bryan and Bourke Cockran. There was no question of the showing. Bryan was by far the abler and the more impressive. He towered way beyond any one that had been heard in the convention. He was courteous, genuine, direct, simple, logical and impassioned in his argument against alcohol, including cider, light wines and beer. "If you don't want alcohol to make you drunk," he thundered, "why do you want it at all?"

Cockran was smooth, careful and so courteous that his courtesy almost became a joke. He threw compliments about and then he threw more and it seemed as if he had never tire of throwing compliments. He got lost for a while when he wandered down, south and talked about the negroes.

The audience for the most part, was heart and soul with the side of Cockran. But it was thrilled and dominated by the fervor and power of Bryan.

Other causes pleaded by Bryan were subsidiary by comparison, important as they were in themselves, restraint of profiteering, opposition to compulsory military service, the establishing of an official newspaper to give the big news of the country impartially and a modification of the Wilson League of Nations plan.

Before the day was over Bryan was to find himself beaten on every point. But he showed that nothing could weaken his loyalty to what he believed in and his courage.

"He's twenty years ahead of his time as usual."

"He's the only big man the Democrats have got. He is the only man they could win with."

In the fighting of the afternoon Bainbridge Colby emerged and showed that he was a speaker with a good delivery and with an attractive presence and a mind that ran along with Wilson's.

Some of the more knowing ones spotted him as a dark horse in high favor with the President.

But, in spite of everything, the day belonged to Bryan, the man that had been meeting defeat after defeat for a quarter of a century and making them stepping stones in a career that had in it a kind of sublimity.

A pleasing incident of the recent Democratic national convention at San Francisco was the presentation of a large bouquet of peonies to Mr. Bryan, following his speech to the convention, by Mrs. George E. Hall of Nebraska.

Senator Nugent of Idaho joined in reporting a dry plank to the Democratic convention at San Francisco. Additional news of the convention will be given in another issue.